

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22157b**Specification**

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q8IWU6
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	101027

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23213**Other Names**

Extracellular sulfatase Sulf-1, hSulf-1, 3.1.6.-, SULF1, KIAA1077

Target/Specificity

This SULF1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 704-738 amino acids from human SULF1.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

FC~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information**Name** SULF1**Synonyms** KIAA1077**Function** Exhibits arylsulfatase activity and highly specific endoglucosamine-6-sulfatase activity

(PubMed:[12368295](#), PubMed:[12686563](#)). It can remove sulfate from the C-6 position of glucosamine within specific subregions of intact heparin (PubMed:[12368295](#), PubMed:[12686563](#)). Diminishes HSPG (heparan sulfate proteoglycans) sulfation, inhibits signaling by heparin-dependent growth factors, diminishes proliferation, and facilitates apoptosis in response to exogenous stimulation (PubMed:[12686563](#)).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8VI60}. Golgi apparatus, Golgi stack {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8VI60}. Cell surface

Tissue Location

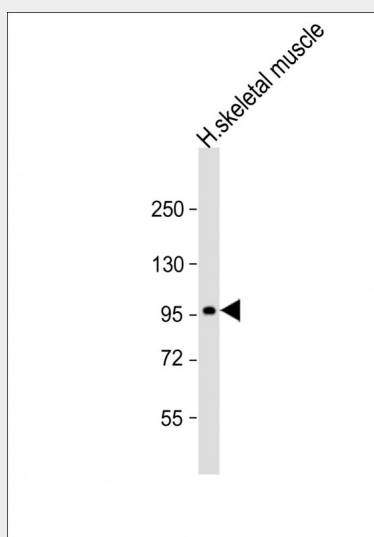
Expressed at highest levels in testis, stomach, skeletal muscle, lung, kidney, pancreas, small intestine and colon. It is also detected in normal ovarian surface epithelial cells. Down- regulation seen in ovarian carcinoma cell lines, ovarian cancers, breast, pancreatic, renal and hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

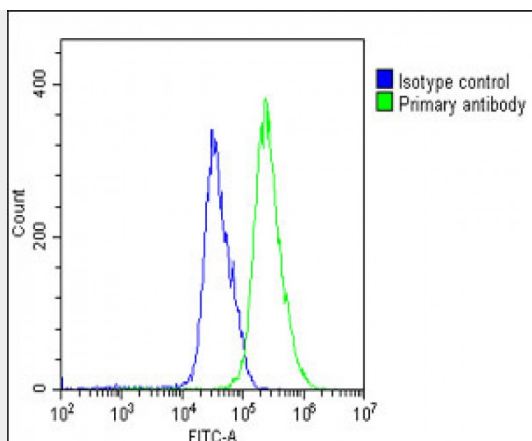
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) - Images



Anti-SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + human skeletal muscle lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 101 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



Overlay histogram showing U-251 MG cells stained with AP22157b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22157b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed (1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) - Background

Exhibits arylsulfatase activity and highly specific endoglucosamine-6-sulfatase activity. It can remove sulfate from the C-6 position of glucosamine within specific subregions of intact heparin. Diminishes HSPG (heparan sulfate proteoglycans) sulfation, inhibits signaling by heparin-dependent growth factors, diminishes proliferation, and facilitates apoptosis in response to exogenous stimulation.

SULF1 Antibody (C-Term) - References

Morimoto-Tomita M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 277:49175-49185(2002).
Lai J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278:23107-23117(2003).
Kikuno R., et al. DNA Res. 6:197-205(1999).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Chen R., et al. J. Proteome Res. 8:651-661(2009).